BELLEFONTE PATRIOT.

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, PRINTED BY THOMAS J. PETRIKIN.

Vol. VII. *MONDAY, May* 24, 1824. *No.* 25

SHERIFFALTY.

To the qualified Electors of Centre County.

I respectfully solicit your votes for the office of

SHERIFF

of Centre county at the approaching election. If I am elected I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my abilities which is about as much as all my opponents have promised.

Very respectfully,
yours &c.

William Ward.

N. B. I still continue to carry on the Tobacconist business in its various branches at the old stand adjoining James Rothrock, Esq. All orders in my line of business will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

W. W.

Bellefonte, April 22, 1824

To the qualified Electors of Centre County.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I offer myself to your consideration for the office of

SHERIFF

at the ensuing general election; and should I meet with a majority of your suffrages, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.

THOMAS HASTINGS, JR.

N. B. I also intend keeping a public house as usual, and feel thankful for past favors, and hope by paying more strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

T. H.

Bellefonte, April 10, 1824.

To the qualified electors of Centre County.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

ENCOURAGED by a number of friends, I offer myself a candidate for the Sheriff's Office, at the next General Election. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain your confidence you may rest assured that I will not betray it by neglect of duty.

WM. ALEXANDER.

Bald-Eagle township, April 10, 1824.

WILLIAM M'MINN,

AGAIN offers himself to the consideration of the Democratic Republicans of Centre county as a candidate for the

SHERIFF'S OFFICE

at the ensuinng general election: and will be thankful for their support for the same.

Potter township, }
27th March 1824. }

To the qualified Electors of Centre County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

As the constitutional term of the present sheriff will expire next fall, I beg leave to offer myself a candidate for your suffrages for that office, at the ensuing general election I shall not trouble you with the vain promises of favour or affection, in discharging the duties of that office; as you all know that the same laws which govern you, will command me, if elected.

Having given this early intimation of my intentions, permit me to mention, that I do not mean to travel over the county to solicit the votes of the citizens individually, except this course be pursued by the other candidates; in which case I will consider myself at liberty to be governed by circumstances.

JOHN KEEN.

Haines township, April 10, 1824.

To the qualified electors of Centre County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

Being encouraged by a number of my friends to offer myself as a candidate for the

Office of Sheriff,

I respectfully solicit your votes at the ensuing General Election. Should I be elected to that station, I pledge myself to perform the duties of said office with fidelity and diligence, and, at the same time, with humanity and tenderness.

John Letterman.

Spring township, May 15, 1824.

CHARLES PAULING,
HOUSE CARPENTER,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Centre county that he has commenced the above business at Spring Mills, in Haines township, and intends carrying it on in all its various branches. Orders in his line of business will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

April 9, 1824.

STAUBER & FOSTER

Respectfully inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have commenced the

HATTING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, in the shop formerly occupied by James Rothrock, in the Borough of Bellefonte, where they make and sell Waterproof, and all kinds of hats, at the most reduced prices. They flatter themselves that by long experience in the business, they will be enabled to give general satisfaction.

N. B. All kinds of country produce will be taken in payment at the market price.

Bellefonte, April 9, 1824.

JOS. BUTLER

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Centre county that he has again commenced TAVERN KEEPING in the house formerly occupied by Joseph Updegraff, in the borough of Bellefonte, best known by the sign of "Captain Lawrence" He has supplied himself with the best of liquors, and hopes by paying strict attention to business, to merit a proportionable share of custom.

JACOB HOUSER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has his

Carding Machines

in complete order for carding wool, he will attend to it himself, so that the work will be well done. He is also prepared with machineries to spin, weave and finish into cloth from the wool, as reasonably as can be done elsewhere. He has also commenced the BLUE DYING, where those who wish to have a good Blue can be accommodated by bringing their wool.

Spring township, April 29, 1824.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

BY ORDER OF THE ORPHANS' COURT OF CENTRE COUNTY,

will be sold at public sale on Thursday the 20th day of May next, on the premises, a certain tract of land situate in Spring township, and county aforesaid, containing one hundred and eighty nine acres, with a log dwelling house and barn, and about forty acres cleared. There is also on the premises an excellent apple and peach orchard, and a good spring of water. It being the real estate of John Harbison, late of said township, deceased. The terms will be one half to be paid on the confirmation of the sale, and the residue in annual payments of two hundred dollars, secured by mortgage. Due attendance will be given by James Harbison and Thomas M'Calmont administrators.

BY THE COURT,

Certified by
WILLIAM PETTIT, *C. O. C.*

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

By order of the Orphans' court of Centre county,

will be exposed to public sale on the premises on Monday the 7th day of June next, a certain tract of land containing sixty acres, or thereabouts, with a log dwelling House, Barn and Smith shop, and about thirty acres of cleared land, situated in Haines township, Centre county, aforesaid. It being the real estate of George Zubler, late of said township, deceased. Terms of sale, one half in hand and the remainder in two annual instalments. Due attendance will be given by Michael Musser administrator.

BY THE COURT,

Certified by
WM. PETTIT, *C. O. C.*

Bellefonte, April 27, 1824.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

BY ORDER OF THE ORPHANS' COURT OF CENTRE COUNTY,

will be sold at public vendue on Tuesday the 25th day of May next, on the premises, a house and lot of ground situate in the town of Milesburg, being the real estate which was of Charles M'Clane, deceased. The terms will be one half to be paid on the confirmation of the sale, and the remainder in one year. Due attendance will be given by John Hammond administrator.

BY THE COURT,

Certified by
WILLIAM PETTIT, C. O. C.

Bellefonte, April 26th, 1824.

To the Public.

The subscriber, being desirous of leaving Philipsburg, wishes to sell out his store, in which is a great variety of well assorted goods, suited to the place in which it is situated. Also two farms of good arable land, situated in Clearfield county, about one mile from Philipsburg. The old state road from Bellefonte to Erie passes through one of them, which contains 100 acres; 30 of which are in a good state of cultivation. The turnpike road leading from Philadelphia to Erie passes through the other, which contains 300 acres; 35 of which are well cultivated. Each tract has several never failing springs of water.

HENRY LORAIN

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The subscriber offers for sale or rent his plantation on which he now lives. It contains 60 acres of excellent bottom land; thirty-two of which are cleared, twenty thereof being ploughland and the remainder meadow. Possession will be given on the first of April next. For terms apply to

David Barbor.

Howard township, April 27, 1824.

Jeremiah Culbertson,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has again commenced tavern keeping at the stand he formerly occupied, best known by the sign of the "CROSS KEYS," in the town of Boalsburg, Centre county. He has supplied himself with the best of liquors, and other necessary accommodations, and hopes by paying strict attention to business, to merit a proportionable share of custom.

Boalsburg, Ferguson township, April 29.

NOTICE.

Some short time since I gave my note to George Weaver for about one hundred dollars, which was to be in full for doing the carpenter work of my house. Since the execution of that note it has become manifest that the work has been completely spoiled. I therefore forwarn all persons from taking an assignment of it as I am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law

WILLIAM ARMOR.

Bellefonte and Philipsburg Turnpike road Company.

The stockholders of the Bellefonte & Philipsburg Turnpike road Company, will

TAKE NOTICE

that an election will be held at the house of EVAN MILES, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on the first Monday in June next, between the hours of one and five o'clock P. M. for the election of ONE PRESIDENT, TWELVE MANAGERS, A TREASURER & SECRETARY, to manage the concerns of the said Company for the ensuing year.

By Order,

T. Burnside, *Pres't*

May 1, 1824.

CAUTION.

All persons are cautioned against taking an assignment of a promisory note given to me for thirty-seven dollars and — cents by Hugh M'Munigal, which note was obtained from me by John Brown in a fraudulent manner.

WM. POFFENBERGER.

Nittanny, March 25, 1824.

CAUTION.

We hereby notify all persons not to take the assignment of a judgment note given by us to Jacob Haight, dated December 29th, 1823, for the sum of four hundred and twenty dollars, payable on the 1st day of May 1824, as we are determined not to pay the same unless compelled by law

DAVID NEESS,
PETER NEESS.

April 5th, 1824.

LOOK HERE!

For Sale or Barter.

The two story house, lot and tavern stand well known by the sign of the "Boot" situate in the town of Philipsburg, Centre County. Grain or bar iron will be taken in payment. The lot is well improved, and has good stabling on it, and the house is well supplied with water from a well at the door. There is also four acres of meadow ground which will be disposed of. For terms enquire at JAMES KINNEAR, living at Philipsburg.

April 2, 1824.

S. W. HULL
SADDLER,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed to the shop formerly occupied by Elijah Reeves as a SILVERSMITH SHOP, next door to the Printing Office, where he intends keeping on hand a consant supply of saddlery, &c. which will be disposed of CHEAP for CASH or country produce.

Bellefonte, April 10, 1824.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of ROBERT THOMPSON, late of Haines township dec'd are requested to attend at the late dwelling house of the deceased, on the 21st of May next with their accounts properly authenticated; and those indebted to the deceased are requested to be there and make settlement.

JACOB HERRING } ADM'RS.
JACOB F. SINGER }

Haines township, }
April 2, 1824. }

SPECIAL COURT

Agreeably to the provisions of an act of the assembly, passed the 27th day of March 1821. directing the holding of special courts in the 4th Judicial District, the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the 9th district has ordered a special court to be holden at Bellefonte in and for Centre county, on the third Monday of May next, to continue two weeks, for the trial of all causes in which the Hon. Charles Huston has been concerned as counsel, previous to his appointment, &c. And the following is the list of causes for trial in the said special court, viz.

Lessee of Lattman's Ex'rs	vs Jacob Houser
" James Packer	vs Richard Gunsalus
Jacob Houser	vs Martin Steel
same	vs same
Philip Benner	vs Jacob Houser et al
James Philips	vs Barlow and Feltwell
Nicholas Deihl	vs Campbell and Brooke
Joseph Williams	vs Walter B. Hudson
John Miles et al	vs Samuel Scott
John Dunlop's Adm'rs	vs Leonard Peters
George Robison, jr.	vs John Neal
Thomas Burnside	vs Bodine & Whitaker
Meeker, Denman & co.	vs Benner and Steel
Dr. Casper Wistar	vs Christian Meese et al
James Fulton et al	vs Duck and Gorl
Simon Gratz	vs Joseph Holloway et al
John H. Friend et al	vs Glontz and Keiner
same	vs Henry Krenninger et al
same	vs John Strawcutter
same	vs John Philips et al
John Courson	vs John Barron
James M'Clure	vs Charles Bennet
same	vs Andrew Eakin.
Joseph Gratz et al	vs Philip Benner et al
Thomas Wistar	vs Adams and Johnston
Dr. Casper Wistar	vs J. Henderson et al
Andrew Epplee	vs William Dougherty
James Ash et al	vs Herring & Grenninger
same	vs Michael Row
same	vs Greininger and Bryan
same	vs Henry Spangler
James Rothrock	vs James Gunsallus et al
John Ewing	vs M'Nail and Richard
Philip Benner	vs James Steel
Joseph Gratz et al	vs Geo. Sentzer
same	vs Edward Purdue
Wm. Smith's Ex'rs	vs Joseph Spencer
Curtin and Boggs	vs Samuel Patton
John Wilson	vs Samuel Patton
Arnold A King et al	vs Rankin and Whitehill
E. Barton ass'e of J. M'Kee	vs Philip Benner
Esther Barton	vs Philip Benner
Esther Barton	vs Eli Hastings
Henry Drinker's Ex'rs	vs Samuel Stiver
James Rothrock	vs Samuel Gunsallus et al
John Boas	vs Philip Benner
Alexander for Stewart	vs Jacob Hoover
Patton for Hunt'n bank	vs Samuel Patton
Philip Benner	vs Tate and M'Donald
Roland Curtin	vs John Askey et al
Samuel Miles' Ex'rs	vs Moses & jno Norris
same	vs Norris and Thompson
Jacob Way	vs Mapes and Stewart
Com. for Gurney's Ex'rs	vs Wm Alexander et al
Jacob Hardman and wife	vs James Thompson
John Patton	vs jas and jno M'Elroy
Wm Lyon's Ex'rs	vs Mary & jas Galbreath
James Burnside et al	vs Wm Rawle et al
C. Miller's Ex'rs	vs Philip Benner
Hosack for Black	vs Alexander Robertson
C Huston ass'e of Simpson	vs James Sheehan
Francis W. Rawle	vs Matthias Wagoneret
Philip Benner	vs Conrod Reamy

JOHN RANKIN, *Proth'y.*

Prothonotary's Office, Bellefonte, }
March 15, 1824 }

Justices and Constables

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

ALSO,

Justices and Constables

FEE-BILLS

THE PATRIOT.

"Not for himself, but for his country."

MONDAY MAY 24, 1824.

A communication signed "SNYDER," relative to the dispute between the President and Mr. Lowrie, has been received and will appear in our next.

On motion of *Thomas Burnside, Esq.* Mr. SAMUEL J. PACKER, of Sunbury, and Mr. CROUTHERS, of Carlisle, were admitted to practice as attornies in the several Courts of Centre County.

GREAT MEN QUARRELING ABOUT SMALL THINGS.

We refrained from publishing any thing heretofore relative to the dispute between Mr. LOWRIE, United States' Senator from Pennsylvania, and Mr. MONROE, President of the United States, as to the letter said to be written by General JACKSON to the latter, advising him to appoint "*men of all parties*" to office, because we thought our readers would feel but little interest in it. The affair, however, has assumed a more serious cast, and it is to be left to the American people to determine whether Mr. LOWRIE published a *falsehood* in the first instance, or Mr. MONROE *denied the truth* when he authorised Mr. HAY to say that General JACKSON had written *no such letter to him as Mr. LOWRIE alleged.* The correspondence between Mr. MONROE and General JACKSON, apart from its leading features, certainly establishes any thing but that Mr. LOWRIE has been guilty of asserting a *falsehood.* We think he has shown, that altho' General JACKSON did not write the precise words with which he was charged, yet that the substance was the same; and the contemptible quibble about words, which Mr. HAY set up, was intended by him to acquit Jackson in toto of the charge. We learn that Hay is a lawyer, and such prevarication is worthy of him.

Although there can be no doubt but that Gen. Jackson wrote the letter to Mr. Monroe, as Mr. Lowrie said, and that we believe it is through his influence that we are cursed with so many federal postmasters, yet we are nevertheless disposed to adhere to the Harrisburg nomination; and for this reason alone, that none other of the candidates now named would pursue a different policy. If Mr. Crawford, Mr. Clay or Mr. Adams would completely "clean out the filthy stable," we think they would find a host of friends in Pennsylvania; but of this we have no assurance, and we may, therefore, as well have General JACKSON as any other man. He is in every other respect more deserving.

One word as to Mr. Lowrie. The outrageous attack upon him by Hay will not operate to his disadvantage with sober-minded reflecting men. It may with some, but they are the fewer number. Every man who has the pleasure of an acquaintance with him, knows that he is as respectable as Mr. Hay can be; nor is it going too far to say that he is as worthy of credit as Mr. Monroe himself. Every Pennsylvanian must feel indignant at the grossness of the abuse which Hay has gratuitously lavished upon him.

From the National Intelligencer.

MESSRS. GALES & SEATON—I have addressed to General JACKSON a letter on the subject of Mr. LOWRIE's Communication which appeared in your paper of the 5th instant. The General has returned me an answer, and I have obtained his permission to publish it. With a view, therefore, to bring the matter fully before the public, I send you my letter, and the General's answer, with a request that you will insert them in the Intelligencer. Respectfully yours, &c.

G. KREMER.

May 6, 1824.

Washington, May 5th, 1824

DEAR GENERAL—Mr. Lowrie has again made his appearance in the Intelligencer, and endeavors to prove his charge in relation to the letter, said to have been written by you to the President, and read by the President to him The President, on a former occasion, informed me he had never read such a letter to Mr. Lowrie; and Mr. Findlay, who is said to have been, at the time, present, has stated to me, that no such letter was ever read to him. Having communicated to the editor of the Democratic Press the information I had received, I was led to believe that we would hear no more of this letter. Subsequent events, however, show that I was mistaken. Mr. Lowrie, in his publication, says, speaking of the letter, "Why does Mr. Hay adopt the expression used in the newspapers, rather than in my letter, viz. two federalists and two democrats?" By this, he evidently intended to convey the opinion, that he, Mr. Lowrie, had not made use of this expression. This, in fact, was the charge made—this was the question put by me to the President, and to this question was his answer given, and which Mr. Lowrie did tell me, on more than one occasion, that he would prove. Although I am perfectly clear, in my opinion, that neither folly nor wickedness can be a sufficient reason to ransack bureaus, and drag forth the private correspondence of any man, yet, inasmuch as I have been frequently called upon by my constituents, for information in relation to this letter, and feeling confident that no motive can exist with you for withholding the contents of any letter you ever wrote, I therefore respectfully ask you, in order that the public may be correctly informed, to communicate to me whether you ever did write such a letter or not.

Accept the assurance of my high consideration and regard. Very respectfully, your fellow citizen,

G. KREMER.

Gen. ANDREW JACKSON.

City of Washington.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of yesterday; and, with much cheerfulness and candour, shall reply to your inquiry.

It has been repeatedly pressed before the public, that I had written a letter to Mr. Monroe, recommending him to select for his cabinet, "two distinguished republicans and two distinguished federalists;" and that to Mr. Lowrie and Mr. Findlay, senators from the state of Pennsylvania, the letter had been read. I have not been able to persuade myself, that the fact was so, inasmuch as our correspondence was private & confidential: because Mr Findlay, who was present, has no recollection of it—because no such letter was ever written by me—and, because the President denies that he read any such letter, or, indeed, any letter at all. I regret that Mr. Lowrie, in presenting this matter, should not recollect one material circumstance—When first it was spoken of, he stated to me, and to others, that a letter purporting, and declared to be mine, had been read to himself and Mr. Findlay, by the President, which advised that his Cabinet should be formed of "two distinguished republicans, & 2 distinguished federalists." My reply to him was, that no such letter had ever been written by me; that so far as I could recollect, only one person, Col. Drayton, of South Carolina, had been recommended to him, that I had suggested to the President the propriety of appointing him Secretary of War; for the reason that he was a man of high and honourable feelings, honest, virtuous, and of energetic character. Personally, I knew not Col. Drayton; but, from information of his general character, felt satisfied he could do more to correct the feuds which unhappily prevailed in the army, than any other man of whom I had any knowledge. The contents of my letter, as read to him by the President, that two distinguished federalists, and two distinguished republicans, should be selected, was not only stated by Mr. Lowrie to me, but to yourself, and to Mr. Eaton, of the Senate, and to others.

He has changed, however, his ground, and now says, it was a recommendation to the President, to form his Cabinet from the two great leading parties of the country. Both statements are alike unfounded; no such letter was ever written by me; on the contrary, my advice to the President was, that in the selection of his Cabinet, he should act upon principles like these: consider himself the head of a nation, not of a party; that he should have around him the best talents the country could afford, without regard to sectional divisions; and should, in his selection, seek after men of probity, virtue, capacity, and firmness; and, in this way, he would go far to eradicate those feelings, which, on former occasions, threw so many obstacles in the way of government; and be enabled, perhaps, to unite a people heretofore politically divided. I gave it as my opinion, that the best evidence of devotion to the government, its constitution and laws, which any could afford, was, when these were assailed, to venture forth in their defence, and maintain them amidst privations, and at the sacrifice of domestic quiet. That names were mere bubles; and he who would, as Colonel Drayton had done, abandon his fire-side and the comforts of home, and continue in the defence and protection of his country, through the war, merited the confidence of government, let him bear what name of party he might: such a man I did recommend to Mr. Monroe; he was one I had never seen; yet one whose conduct, character and good qualities, entitled him to any and every confidence As well might the conclusion be adduced, that I had recommended a selection exclusively from one or other of the parties, as that the cabinet, from a motive of policy should be kept equally poised, by appointing two of each, *for my advice was, to select men of probity virtue and talents,* WITHOUT REGARD TO PARTY.

The voice of Washington in his farewell address to the nation was, that party animosity was not to be encouraged, because "it was calculated to distract the public councils, and enfeeble the public administration;" and, with his, the voice of every patriot will accord. Virtue being the main pillar of a republican government, unless virtuous men shall be drawn into its administration, the fabric must tremble. Designing and corrupt men may cover their intrigues under a pretended love for virtue and patriotism; but a truly pure man will be without disguise, verifying, as he passes along, the old adage, that the tree is best known by its fruit.

My letters have, by the President, and with my consent, been placed in the hands of a mutual friend, Mr. Eaton, with permission to publish them whenever he pleases to do so. I care not when it is done, for I am without concealment of any kind. My opinions and sentiments, such as they have been written, or expressed at any time, each and every one are at all times welcome to. In public or in private letters, I but breath the sentiments I feel, and which my reason sanctions; and no disposition will ever be entertained by me, either to disguise or to suppress them.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

GEORGE KREMER, Esq.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, MAY 7.

MR. MONROE AND GEN. JACKSON.

The following is the correspondence of General JACKSON and Mr. MONROE, relative to the letter on the subject of forming a cabinet, in 1817. A copy of the entire correspondence will, probably, in a day or two, be laid before the public, through the columns of the Intelligencer.

City of Washington, January 16, 1824.

SIR: Having written a letter in answer to one from you, I think, in the early part of 1817, giving my opinion of certain characters which you had named, and who had been recommended to you for your executive council, and heads of departments; and not having any copy here, will you have the goodness to furnish me a copy of that letter? If that is inconvenient, send me this evening, if you please, the original, which shall be returned to you, as soon as I take a copy. Your compliance will oblige me.

I am, very respectfully,
Your friend,
ANDREW JACKSON.

JAMES MONROE, *President of the United States.*

Washington, January 16, 1824.

DEAR SIR: Since the receipt of yours of this day asking for your letter addressed to me about the time I came into this office, I have been engaged in searching for it among my papers, but have not yet found it. I very well recollect the letter, as well as my answer to it, and well know that I have both, and that the difficulty experienced in finding them proceeds from my having taken too good care of them. I will continue my search to-morrow, and I hope with better success, unless I may have left them in the country. Your letter did you honor. It expressed noble and manly sentiments, having for their object the preservation of our republican government, by a generous exercise of power, by the republican party, in a way to inspire general confidence, and draw the union together. I hope, however, to find your letter to-morrow, in which event I will send it to you.

With great respect,
and sincere regard,
yours,
JAMES MONROE.

General ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, February 22, 1824.

SIR: The four private letters heretofore addressed to you by me, to wit, of the 23d of October, and November 12, 1816; January 6, and March 18, 1817, and which were last evening handed me by Mr. Hay, are returned to you The day is too inclement for me to go out, or I should have handed them to you myself, as requested by Mr. Hay, and promised by me.

Mr. Hay shewed me Mr. Lowrie's note. I could not discover from it the date of your letter that he had obtained. I have to request that these private letters of mine to you be safely preserved, as it may become necessary for me to ask for a certified copy of them. I have not a distinct recollection of the substance of your several letters, to which mine are answers. If you know the date of your letter to me that Mr. Lowrie is possessed of, I will thank you to advise me that I may write home for the original.

I am, sir, with due respect, your most obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

JAMES MONROE, *President of the United States.*

Washington, February 22, 1824.

DEAR SIR: I have no knowledge of the date of the letter to which Mr. Lowrie refers, nor can I imagine in what manner any letter of mine to you or any other friend should have got into the possession of any one. At the time that I was about to form an administration, I communicated freely with some members of congress, who had co-operated with me in the war, and in whom I had perfect confidence. I also corresponded with some other friends at a distance. It was natural, at that time, that I should communicate to those near me the opinions of distinguished characters at a distance, as having weight in my decision, as to the arrangement. But I have no recollection of giving any copy of my views on the subject to any one. The copy in question, if correct, must be resorted to for unfriendly purposes, and in breach of confidence *and has probably been PURLOINED.* I recollect writing you a letter, in answer to yours recommending Colonel Drayton, in which I concurred with you in the great result, that the President ought to be the head of this nation, rather than of a party, but thought that that result could only be brought about by time, considering the circumstances in which we were then placed.—By perusing your letters, I find that you essentially concurred with me in that sentiment, although you inclined to the opinion that such men as Colonel Drayton, who had given such proofs of patriotism and devotion, to the cause of his country, ought to be considered as having a just claim to the confidence of the government, *and, in fact, to be considered as republicans.* The copy of this letter I have not been able to find, nor do I recollect ever seeing it, or your letters, till within a few days past, since the year 1817.

To Mr. Lowrie's note I have given no answer, *nor shall I. Let him take his course; we stand where we did.* If *my confidence*, given at the time referred to, *has been in any manner abused, or the letter been* PURLOINED, *that is an incident which must* DISHONOR THE PARTY GUILTY OF SUCH ACTS. I do not think that there is any thing in your letters which can injure you, nor in mine, in reply to them; but the contrary. DEFIANCE, by reserve and silence, *is what the transaction* AND ALL CONNECTED WITH THE PRESENT MOVEMENT *merit.*

I have done what I could to moderate and put down party spirit, believing that, by so doing, I gave the best support in my power to our republican government. *It can only be put down by the republican party, and while that party is in power, by a magnanimous policy. Persecution* would keep the *federal party, which, at one time, was, in* CERTAIN MEMBERS OF IT, a *monarchical one, alive,* and *give it force.*

With sincere regard,
I am, dear sir, yours,
JAMES MONROE.

General ANDREW JACKSON.

FROM THE NEW YORK GAZETTE, MAY 13.

COLOMBIAN NAVAL VICTORY.

By the brig Panthea, from Savannah, we have received, papers to the 7th instant. They contain the following official account of the recent capture of the Spanish frigate Ceres, by the Colombian sloops of war, Boyaca and Bolivar, as furnished by lieutenant Booth, of the latter vessel:

"On Sunday, April 4, 1824, the Bolivar, on a cruize from Porto Cabello, in company with the Boyaca, being off Havana, at 12 o'clock meridian discovered a large ship to windward and made sail towards her. At 2 o'clock made her out to be the Spanish corvette Ceres. At this time the Boyaca was two miles astern, and being under a heavy press of sail, she carried away her jibboom; we bore up to give her assistance. At 3 o'clock both ships again made all sail in chase; the Spanish vessel bore up for Havanna with studding sails set lower and aloft. At 7 both ships coming up with the chase, within half pistol shot, the Boyaca, being to the leeward of the Bolivar, and the Ceres keeping away, brought her into action in very handsome style, with a well directed broadside, and a heavy fire of musketry, which she returned for about 12 minutes, when the boyaca dropped astern; the wind favoring a little, brought the Bolivar into action on her larboard side. After giving her two broadsides, and first starboard division with vollies of musketry, which she returned, a constant roar of cannon was kept up on all sides, until 50 minutes past seven, when the Ceres struck to the Bolivar, being completely cut up, with scarce a rope standing, and having several dangerous shots in her hull. The Moro light was distant three leagues. The Ceres mounted 36 long Persian 18 pounders and two chasers, and had a compliment of 326 men. The Bolivar, commodore Beluche, captain Clark, carried 22 32 pound carronades, and one long 12 pounder, with 156 men.

The Boyaca, captain Brown, had twenty thirty-two pound carronades, and two short thirty-two pound gunnades, and 140 men.

The Ceres had thirty men killed and sixty wounded, of whom thirty have since died of their wounds.

The Bolivar had none killed, and only four wounded, among whom were commodore Beluche and lieutenant Boothe, commanding marines, both very slightly. The Boyaca had none killed, and but one wounded.

In addition to the above, a letter from an officer, received in Savannah, says that they shortly expect to have a hard and bloody action with the Spanish fleet which is out after them. He adds, "the day before we captured the Ceres, we fell in with the Colombian schooner St. Andero, captain Chase, who informed us he had an engagement with the Centella in a dark night, taking her to be an enemy; and that during the action, captain Hopner received a musket ball through his body; soon after which the Centella struck, and hailing the schooner, found out the mistake. Captain Hopner was expected to recover."

The editor of the Pensacola Gazette speaks of the good treatment which the Spanish officers received from the Colombians, and says they appeared to be treated more like guests than prisoners.

RIOT.—Our Correspondent in Perth, Upper Canada, writes to us as follows:—"I regret to have occasion to communicate a disagreeable occurrence which occupies much of the public attention in this neighborhood. The Irish Emigrants who arrived in this settlement last season under the auspices of Government, and superintendance of the Honorable Peter Robinson, are carrying their outrages to such extremes as almost to baffle the efforts of the civil authorities to keep them in check. On the 23d of April His Majesty's Birth day, a part of one of the Militia Regiments assembled for training at Murphy's falls in the township of Ramsay, when such scenes of outrage took place as would require an abler pen than mine to describe: while a party, principally Scots, were drinking His Majesty's health in the house of Mr. Alexander Morris, they were attacked by the Rallygibnets, as the Irish emigrants term themselves, the windows stove in and the floor and walls literally washed with blood. A gun was forcibly taken from one of the party in Morris' house, and the person who carried it off was wounded by a shot fired at him when making his retreat with the prize. Since the 23d fresh outrages have been committed; a captain Glendinning of the 4th Carlton Militia, has almost been murdered, and the house of Mr. Morris, who from personal dread had left it, was on Monday last forcibly entered but it is not yet ascertained what the extent of damage and pillage may amount to. A meeting of the Magistrates took place here this day (28 April) when it was determined that the under Sheriff with a strong armed party, should forthwith proceed to apprehend all those against whom warrants had been issued.—*Montreal Herald.*

FROM THE RICHMOND COMPILER, MAY 4.

A GUNPOWDER PLOT.

A scheme was fortunately discovered on Friday night, which if brought to maturity would have destroyed a worthy individual; and no clue probably left to ascertain the manner of his death. Mr. LYON was employed up the canal, in completing a cantract which he had made with the James River Company. He was sleeping in a small cabin; and about three in the morning, he was roused by a negro, who delivered him a small box, saying it was from Mr. E. a friend, who begged him to take care of it till

he came. As soon as he had delivered the box the negro retired from the cabin with great precipitation; a circumstance which appeared extraordinary and suspicious. Mr. Lyon took the box in, and placed it under his bed. A singular glimmering appeared in the room; and it was traced to the box. Upon examining it, it was found with a covering over it; the box itself seemed like a windowglass box, with two small holes bored in the sides, to let in the air, two bits of candle stuck in auger holes, bored at the bottom, and a small keg of gunpowder, containing from six to eight pounds. The candles were burning low, and in a few minutes it is probable the explosion would have blown Mr. Lyon to atoms.

Who could have contrived this nefarous plot? Mr. Lyon's suspicions were directed by a variety of circumstances against a bricklayer, by the name of MACON GREEN, who had been deprived of the contract which Mr. Lyon had obtained. On the information of the latter, the mayor issued a warrant for the apprehension of GREEN, who is now in jail to answer to charge.

From the Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Journal, May 5

AWFUL CASUALTY.

Mr. JUSTUS WARREN, of Philipstown, was killed on the 30th ultimo in a most shocking manner. While in a state of intoxication, he started from Cold Spring Landing, in a wagon, in company with two other men, determined, as he said, to drive by every thing he saw. He started from the landing with great speed, but had not proceeded far before those that were with him, perceiving some danger, cautioned him against driving so unreasonably; at which he replied, "I can steer them through hell." These words had scarcely escaped his lips, before one of the wheels of his wagon, while descending a hill, came in contact with a stone with such great force as to throw him from the wagon, on a sharp stone, which entered his head and instantly deprived him of life. One of the others had his shoulder dislocated, and received some external wound, though not incurable; the other escaped wholly unhurt. What an aspect this must have presented to the relatives of the former, who died an instantaneous death? How it must have harrowed their feelings when contemplating on that unguarded expression which he uttered the moment before he entered that "bourne from whence no traveller returns!" This instance of the result of intemperance is a solemn warning to all intemperate persons. This man has left a wife and family to mourn their dreadful bereavement.

From the Ogdensburg Gazette, April 27.

MURDER & SUICIDE.

The report of a most horrid affair that occurred recently at Potsdam, has reached us. The facts, as related, are these. A man by the name of Joseph Price, a laborer, who for a year or two, and until a short time, had resided in this village, murdered his wife by cutting her throat with a razor.—He then took his own life, by hanging himself with his handkerchief to a tree. This took place in the woods near the turnpike, about a mile and a half west of Potsdam village; and it is supposed from appearances that they must have remained several days before discovery by the neighbors. What immediately led to this fatal catastrophe is not known. They were ignorant people, in abject poverty, addicted to drunkenness, and frequently gave evidence of no very strong conjugal affection subsisting between them—or rather that the fact of their union was of itself a constant source of misery. It is conjectured that in passing to Potsdam, perhaps in a state of intoxication, they may have quarrelled by the way, and that Price, in a moment of passion, resolved at once to rid himself of his worldly incumbrance.

Price was an Englishman, supposed to be about 45 years old.

Case of Feigned Blindness.—A young conscript was sent to the corps blockading Luxemburg. Having passed the night at the advanced posts, he declared himself blind in the morning, and was sent to the hospital. The surgeons used the most powerful remedies, and were convinced that the disease was feigned, as the pupil contracted perfectly. He assured them, however, that he could not see, thanked them for their care of him, and asked for the application of new remedies. He was sent to the superior medical officers at Thionville. They were also convinced it was a fraud; but having learned the course that had been pursued, they determined on a last trial. He was put on the bank of a river, and ordered to walk forward. He did so, and fell in the water; from which, however, he was immediately taken by two boat men stationed for that purpose. Convinced of his blindness, but unable to explain the dilation and contraction of the pupil, the surgeon gave him a discharge; but warned him at the same time, that if his disease was feigned, it would prove of no avail, as it would sooner or later be ascertained that he was not blind. They offered him another, if he would confess the fraud. He hesitated at first; but being at length assured that they would keep their word, he took up a book and read. "The proof in this case," says Fodere, "would have been complete, if, instead of a river, he had been put on the edge of a precipice, where he might see that nothing could prevent his destruction—*but what if he had been really blind.*

FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

GREEKS.—The advices from Odessa, to March 10, give accounts from Constantinople to the 27th of February, when nothing certain was known respecting the revolt of the pacha of Egypt. It was, however, ascertained that he had withdrawn his troops, which were to act against Greece, from the island of Crete, and the sultan was so much exasperated at his conduct, that he had sent an agent to Cairo to bring him the head of the viceroy.

Another paragraph from Constantinople of February 25, says: "Strange reports are in circulation concerning the pacha of Egypt. It is certainly known that the viceroy was in camp with 25,000 men disciplined in the European manner, whom he had assembled under pretence of opposing the Arabs. It is also said that, to persuade the Porte to credit him, he had reinforced her squadron in the Mediterranean. It is at least certain, that the grand seignor sent him verbal orders of great import, by a courier, on the 18th instant."

A letter from Zante of March 2d states, that lord Byron had negotiated a reconciliation between some of the contending Greek chiefs, and had induced Theodore Colocotroni to evacuate the important fortress of Napolia, which was now occupied by the patriots.

The English colonel Stanhope has established a military hospital at Missolonghi. A Lancasterian school has been opened at the same place.

There is a rumor that the Greeks have been repulsed with loss before Patras, and that the Egyptian fleet participated in the affair. In order to obtain money, the porte has arrested all the Jews employed at the custom house, and required them to give an account of themselves for the last forty years.

The negotiations between M. de Minziaky and the reis effendi have, so far, been confined to visits of ceremony; and it is said that the Turkish minister shuns political subjects.

CHARLESTON, May 3.—Arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, United States' schooner *Shark*, Thomas Holdup Stevens, Esq Commander, from a cruize of four months in the Gulf of Mexico, last from Havanna and Port Rodgers, Thompson's Island, five days from the latter.—Commodore Porter had been at the Island several weeks, and was actively employed in making such dispositions of the forces under his command, as to afford the best possible protection to our commerce.

The Shark sailed from Vera Cruz the 22nd of March, at which time the bombardment of the city from the Castle of St Juan de Ulloa, continued. The officers and crew of the Shark have enjoyed uninterrupted good health, not having lost a man by sickness during the cruize.

FROM FORT SMITH, (ARKANSAS.)

LITTLE ROCK, APRIL 13.—By a gentleman, arrived here, who left Fort Smith on Sunday of last week, we learn, that the Commanding Officer has received orders for the immediate removal of the United States' troops at that post, to the mouth of the Verdigris, where a new military establishment is to be erected. Immediately on receiving the orders, Col. ARBUCKLE commenced making arrangements for breaking up the garrison at that place, preparatory to removing the troops and public property, which was to take place about Tuesday last. They are no doubt on their way before this time.

The place selected for the site of the future garrison, is at the junction of the Verdigris with the Arkansas, about 80 miles above Fort Smith, and 50 below the Osage village, and is a few miles west of the proposed boundary of this Territory. It is said to be a fine, commanding, and healthy situation, and, if a competent force should be kept there, will be admirably calculated to give security to our western frontier.

Our differences with the Osages still remain unsettled. The murderers of Maj. Welborn and party have not been given up. Maj. Cummings has been up a second time to demand their surrender, and has again returned without them, and indeed, without receiving any satisfactory reply to the demand. He was only met by one of the chiefs (Claymore,) who expressed his desire that the murderers should be given up, but said he did not possess the power, unless they were surrendered by the band or party to whom they belonged.

Mr. Philbrook, sub-agent, had left Fort Smith for the Osage village, for the purpose, also, of demanding the murderers, but it was generally believed they would not be surrendered.

From what we can learn, we are inclined to think there is not much prospect of this business being settled without a brush with the Osages. It is pretty certain that nothing can be effected by negotiation, unless backed by a respectable military force. The location of the garrison at the place which has been selected for it may have a tendency to bring them to terms, and it will, no doubt, have a salutary influence on their future conduct.

We learn by a gentleman from Arkansas, that the steam-boat Eagle is expected up from New Orleans about the last of this month, with 2 or 300 troops for the garrison on the Arkansas.

Gazette.

New-York, May 10.

MUTINY.

A copy from the brig Stranger's, (Hoadley,) Log Book. While lying at St. Kitts, April 22d, throughout the night James Twining, and Francis Grise, took the service off the hawser that the brig might go on shore, the wind blowing very heavy and the vessel then not one length from the rocks. In the mean while they took a boat from the shore and landed at the Salt Pond; they took liberty of their own accord.—They came on board at 8 the next morning, and commenced rioting with the Cook, Samuel Johnson, whom they stabbed, myself being in the cabin. I instantly ran on deck, and saw the cook running aft and crying Oh, he has stabbed me, and he was followed by J. T. and F. G. The one that stabbed the cook, J. T. took a handspike and was going to knock his brains out, I begged him not to strike him; he took my advice, and did not commit the fatal deed. I then took the deceased in the cabin and dressed the wound, when J. T. and F. G. came running in the cabin to see the wound, when they expressed themselves thus: I wish it was in your heart up to the handle; I ordered them to retire, which they did. At 11 A. M. I ordered the boat to be got ready and I departed for the shore, to inform Capt. Hoadley of the mutiny on board; the captain came off, and took the deceased to Bastar, and returned with two marshals, to confine the mutineers, which being done, they were committed to prison. April 23d, an express was sent from Bastar, to announce the death of Samuel Johnson; and to bring the crew, captain and myself to Bastar. We arrived there at 8 P. M. and gave in our depositions, buried the deceased, and returned to the vessel at 9 that night.

From the Reading Chronicle.

A LIKE TO HAVE BEEN A SERIOUS FRAY.

For some days past, there has been considerable talk here about an affair that occurred on Monday last, on the Union Canal, seven or eight miles from this place, at Stout's mill dam on the Tulpehocken creek. It seems the contractor for that section had made preparations and was about to erect an acqueduct across the dam, but could not do it unless the dam was drained, in which case the grist mill must remain idle until it was finished. The contractor stated the case fairly, and offered Mr. Stout five dollars for every day his hands would cause the mill to remain idle, which was refused; he demanded ten. Many hard words followed, and finally the contractor said that he would be compelled to order his hands to open a breach at the breast of the dam sufficiently large to drain the water off. Mr. Stout threatened that if he did, he would shoot the first one who attempted it, and accordingly went to the house and brought his gun accompanied by his son, who was also armed with a gun. The contractor then stepped up to the two Stouts, and drawing from his pockets a couple of pistols, presented one to each and commanded them to deliver up their guns, which they did and fled. The contractor being in possession of the premises, caused his hands to open the dam as he had threatened; but they had scarcely done this when the Stouts reappeared accompanied by a posse of about 30 persons, armed with divers weapons, who commenced an attack, and upon which the canal men gave way and fled. Had the parties been nearer equal, it is conjectured there would have been more blood spilled, and perhaps some lives lost; but as it is, there was only one person who received a flesh wound from a small sword, and sundry persons who received bloody noses. The posse still retain possession of the premises and will not suffer a canal man to enter thereon.

Similar difficulties have frequently been experienced by the contractors, which are much to be regretted by the friends of internal improvement, as the progress of the work is consequently much retarded.

From the Lexington Monitor, May 4.

TREMENDOUS EXPLOSION.

The powder mills owned by Spencer Cooper & Co. situated about a mile and a half from Lexington, Kentucky, were blown to atoms at three o'clock in the afternoon of Friday last. A negro man who was working in the house was killed instantly, and two others severely wounded. The explosion took place in the dry house, where there was upwards of 1000 pounds of powder, and which sent up a column of smoke that seemed almost to reach the skies. We are informed by a gentleman who has been on the ground, that he has never witnessed such destruction in his life. Every thing near and about the mills was blown to pieces. The glass in Mr Cooper's House, which is several hundred yards from the powder house, was shivered to atoms. The explosion was heard, and the shock produced by it felt, seven or eight miles in the country. This is the second, and by far the most serious, explosion that has taken place at this establishment within the last twelve months. It indicates the great danger and risk that are incurred in the manufacture of powder; for on no man would we sooner rely for a careful attention to business than Mr. Cooper. We sincerely regret his misfortune.

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST, MAY 8.

PORTUGAL.—Captain Budd, of the Mary Ann, of Philadelphia, arrived at Antigua on the 17th ultimo, in 44 days from Lisbon, confirms the report that the assassination of the prime minister of Portugal was attributed to the king's second son, and that the country was in a state of commotion. The officers and troops had positively refused serving under marshall Beresford, who had in consequence been deprived of his command. The people evinced the most marked feelings of hostility towards the United States, in consequence of the language adopted by the President in his message to congress.

PENSACOLA, APRIL 29.—Arrived at this port, on Sunday last, the Columbian vessels of war Bolivar, Commodore Beluche, Captain Clark; and Boyaca, Capt Brown, with their prize, the Spanish corvette Ceres. On entering the harbor, the Commodore saluted the fort San Carlos de Barrancas with 21 guns, which was returned from the fort with an equal number.

ANTIGUA, APRIL 20.—About four o'clock on Friday morning, the watchmen at the bay were alarmed by the floundering and bellowing of several large fish, which had grounded on a shallow, and afterwards followed by others. In the course of the day they were, with considerable difficulty, all drawn on shore, and many of them lived till late in the day, wreathing and moaning in a most piteous manner. These animals were 68 in number, all sizes, from 7 to 18 feet in length, the largest 12 feet in circumference, and resemble the porpoise more than the whale.

A letter from St. Thomas of 20th ult. states that a violent shock of an earthquake was felt that morning at 3 o'clock, at which time a vessel bound in with a cargo of coffee, sunk.

MARIA LOUISA, Infanta of SPAIN, and Duchess of Lucca, died at Rome, March 13th. She was the sister of the King of Spain; was born July 6, 1782, married, at 15 years of age, Louis, hereditary Prince of Parma and Placentia, who, by the treaty of St. Ildephouse, Oct. 1, 1800, received the Kingdom of Etruria in exchange for his hereditary States, and, on the death of her husband, in May, 1803, she took the reins of government as Queen of Etruria. In 1807, she expelled from this station, with the promise of indemnity in Portugal, which was never performed. By the treaty of Vienna, in 1815, the Duchy of Lucca was assigned to her and her male decendants; and by a subsequent treaty, made at Paris, June 13, 1817, it was stipulated, that, on the death of the Archduchess Maria Louisa, she should receive, with the right of descent to her male heirs, Parma and Placentia, and Lucca, then regent to Tuscany. She has left a son and heir, Charles Louis, in the 25th year of his age, and a daughter.

NEW AND USEFUL INVENTION.

William Hollins, a resident of Baltimore, has constructed the modle of a Vessel, called a "Safety Ark," for which he has taken out letters patent for the United States. The object of this invention is to enable the arks, boats, &c. which descend the Susquehanna, (after passing through the present canal, at Port Deposite,) to reach Baltimore in twelve hours, a distance of 60 miles, with their entire cargoes on board, to be towed by a steam-boat.

It is said, it will also answer to convey the canal boats, in perfect safety, without trans-shipping at Albany, to the City of New York, and return them again to the Canal, fully loaded.

Many of the citizens of Baltimore have already pronounced it to be a perfect floating canal.

Nat. In.

Dr Robert Honeyman, a physician of much reputation and learning, who died on the 21st ult. in Virginia, whither he emigrated from Scotland in 1774, has left the following bequest in his will dated in 1821.

"I also give and bequeath to my son, *a human rib* which will be found in a small trunk in my chest, with my earnest request that he will carefully keep the said rib, *(which is of James the Fifth, King of Scotland)* and transmit it carefully to his descendants."

FARMER'S & MECHANIC'S

INFANTRY

ATTENTION.

You will meet in parade order, agreeably to a resolution of the Company, in the Diamond of the Borough of Bellefonte, on Saturday the 29th instant, at 2 o'clock afternoon of said day, equipped in the following uniform, to wit: Citizens blue coat, white pantaloons, white vest, black cravat or stock, citizens hat with a black cockade thereon, and white or black stockings & shoes.

The members of the company are respectfully requested to be punctual in their attendance. The meeting will be as well for the purpose of making preparations for inspection & organization by the Brigade Inspector, as for training.

A report is circulating by some of the members of the "*Centre Guards*" that *political party distinction* is to be introduced into the Company. This is not the fact. Those men themselves at the election for Officers of the "Guards" created the only distinction that will be observed, and that is, the difference between men who have to use honest industry for a livelihood, and those who *do not*. In other words, the Farmers & Mechanics on the one side, & the *Gentlemen*, or those who please to *term themselves such*, on the other. Any gentleman, however, other than farmers & Mechanics, opposed to such invidious distinctions will be received into the Company, no matter whether he is a federalist or a democrat.

BY ORDER OF THE COMPANY.

To the qualified Electors of Centre county.

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends, I, through the medium of the press, beg leave to inform the public that I offer myself as a candidate for the

Office of Sheriff

at the ensuing General Election. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain a majority of your votes, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.

Robert Tate.

Miles township, May 22, 1824.

DAVID ALLEN,

Offers himself to the consideration of the qualified electors of Centre county, as a candidate for the

Office of Sheriff

at the ensuing General Election: and will be thankful for their support for the same.

Bald Eagle township, May 20, 1824.

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at private sale a HOUSE & LOT situate in the Borough of Bellefonte, adjoining a lot of Samuel Harris. There are on the premises a Waggonmaker shop, 36 feet in length and 34 in width; a Blacksmith shop 18 by 22, with two fires; both of which are well calculated for carrying on the above business extensively. For terms apply to

CHARLES MACKEY.

Karthause, May 21, 1824.

THE PATRIOT.

"Eloquence the soul, song charms the sense."

BELLEFONTE, MAY, 1824.

SELECTED.

From the Norristown Herald.

ARGUMENTATION BY SUBTRACTION.

A rustic bred in country life,
Had pass'd remote from noise and strife,
The morning of his day:
'Mid flow'ry meads and fertile fields,
Where nature in profusion yields
Her stores of corn and hay.

To luxury and want estran'd,
He plough'd the soil, or woodlands rang'd,
Or reaped the golden corn:
His nervous limbs brav'd all fatigue,
No sleepless nights, no foul intrigue,
Disturb his thoughts i' th' morn.

When seated round the cheerful fire,
His wife and prattling babes conspire
To cheer his Winter's night:
Content he then felt happier far
Than does the hero in the war,
Who gain'd the sangine fight.

But anxious thoughts invade his mind;
He feels with his own wants entwin'd
The wants of others grow:
A rising family now share
His daily bread, and meddling care
Sits heavy on his brow.

One Winter's day, when thrashing corn,
Alone he thought, within the barn,
Well fill'd with cares his head;
Perplex'd and in a thoughtful mood
Upon his flail staff leaning stood,
And to himself he said:

"From two—take one, and three remains,
From two—take two, and four's the gains:
And three from two leave five:
If this goes on my master's cow
Will ne'er get paid for, that I know,
Whilst him or me's alive."

The master, unperceiv'd, was near,
And did with due attention hear
This strange conclusion drawn;
Not apprehending by what rule
They were produced, for he at school
Had ne'er such problems known.

"What rule is that,' said he to John,
"You ground these propositions on!"
Says John, "Subtraction, sir!"
"Prove that,' says Hodge, "and as I live,
To thee the cow I'll freely give,
'Ere from this spot I stir."

"Four years ago, my wife and I
Were bound by wedlock's sacred tie,
None were more blest than we;
And ere the second year begun,
These arms embrac'd my first born son,
Then one from two made three.

"Another year roll'd o'er my head,
My wife again was brought to bed,
Thus two—from two made four;
'Twas then the cow to me you sold,
Which has been worth her weight in gold,
And is so to this hour.

"Another son in one year more,
Increas'd my stock of living store:
Thus three—from two made five!"
"The cow is thine,' said Hodge to John,
"I fairly own she's fairly won:
Long may she live and thrive."

THE DEJECTED APOTHECARY.

It happen'd in a healthful year
(Which made provisions very dear,
And physic mighty cheap,)
A doctor, sore oppress'd with want,
On business turning out so scant,
Was one day seen to weep.

A neighbor asked him why so sad?
And hoped no dangerous illness had
To any friend befel.
'Oh Lord! you quite mistake the case!'
Quoth Blister—'Sir, this rueful face
Is—'cause my friends are well.'

FROM THE TRENTON EMPORIUM.

THE SPROUT FAMILY.

The Sprout family was exceedingly numerous in the village of Arrowford, which is situated about fifteen miles above the Alesbury Falls, and was quite wealthy. They had settled the place principally, having removed from the eastern parts of Pennsylvania, some twenty years before, in number then about half a dozen families; which had increased and multiplied until almost every respectable sign board in the place had the name of Sprout on it, and two-thirds of the farms around were called Sprout farms, in consequence of being, or having been owned by them. They were a thriving, but close-dealing and cautious set of men, always active and enterprising in matters relating to their own interest; honest, but exceedingly exact in their dealings with others and each other, and possessing just about as much public spirit, generosity and charitable feeling as is common to that class of men. In their emigration they had left behind them but one solitary branch of the family, and that one, being poor and unable to join with the more fortunate, was, of course, soon forgotten, so that in the lapse of so many years it had grown almost utterly out of remembrance.

The original settlers, being brothers, uncles and cousins to each other, had now pretty generally disappeared, and the younger branches, in pursuance of their fathers' original plan, were adopting the rule of intermarrying, for the preservation of the family wealth. One of these affairs in which love and interest were so intimately connected, that the reader would feel little pleasure in being introduced to the parties, was in preparation on a fine summer morning, when I happened to be in the village on business. The birds were flying about and singing sweetly among the trees which shaded the low houses; the walk before the doors was swept clean, and looked neat, and the girls peeped out of the windows in clusters; their cheeks bearing visible marks of the industry of the morning, some of them looking, indeed, as though they had been rubbed a little with coarse towels, or had been in contact with rough faces Every thing seemed lively and cheerful, and I took my post by the front window of the tavern bar room, that I might mark, at once, what was going forward within and without.

The landlord happened to be the brother of the groom, and in the course of the morning, the Sprouts assembled there pretty generally, to drink punch and smoke a cigar with the was to-be happy man, who had chosen that, also, as his post, probably from considerations of superior gentility, for no place in a village is so respectable as the village inn, especially if it be kept by a man well versed in his business They were a well dressed, decent set of people, with a good deal of apparent family pride, and remarkably fond of the terms uncle, cousin, &c. if one might judge so from their endless use of those cozening appellations.

Towards noon, a venerable pedestrian, clad in a thread bare coat, stained velvet breeches, soiled waistcoat, and hat and shoes at least as venerable in appearance as himself, armed with a rough walking stick, and seeming much fatigued, was seen travelling down the street towards the inn. The novelty of the sight attracted every eye; but the unknown, having arrived opposite the inn, deliberately uncased a pair of old spectacles, and having surveyed the sign a few moments, made for the house. The way was cleared for him, and when he reached the middle of the bar-room, he inquired for Charles Sprout, the landlord—Charles came forward—"Cousin Charles," said he, "I am very glad to see you," reaching forth his hand at the same time; cousin Charles, however, appeared wholly indisposed to this familiarity with one who did not look like having a loose fivepenny piece in his pocket, and replied abruptly, drawing back, "who are you? I dont know you." "Not know me!" replied the old man, "I am Nicholas Sprout, your father's brother, and am come down, that I may see my dear relations in this pleasant town before I die." "I guess," said Charles, smiling contemptuously, "It would have been as well to have died at home; but how are we to know who you are? Assertions do not pass current here, when coming from men of your appearance." There was a general titter at this colloquy among the young men, but one of the old Sprouts, who sat in the corner, having looked sharply all the while at the stranger, left the room, and calling to one of the boys, "This is a bad business for some of you," said he, "sure as the world it is Nicholas Sprout, and he'll be easier admitted than gotten clear of, my word for it; a poor soul, he'll be off, however; see that you dont send him to me;" saying which he took his way, and soon disappeared.

A general whisper now spread around, and operated like a shot among a flock of quails. In fifteen minutes there were but three Sprout faces remaining. These the old man was endeavoring to convince of his relationship, and as he did it so pointedly as to silence even their jokes and scoffs, they told him of the wedding, and advised him, as he could not be entertained in the village, to go down to old granny Scarcum's by the cross roads, where he could stay till the busy time was over, for a trifle, after which he might have an opportunity of seeing some of his old relations, who could not see company now; as to the young folks, they knew nothing about him, Charles said, and it would not be worth while to call on them. The poor old man, however, wished to go to the wedding; they objected to the distance, and the bad road—his clothes, his mean appearance—and still persisted in his going away, until at last, the tears rolled down his furrowed cheeks, and with a full heart he turned and went out of the house.

Compassion and curiosity induced me to follow him, which I did, leaving the trio of young Sprouts, highly tickled with the idea of having got clear of their troublesome visiter. But I was thunderstruck, when I reached the street, to find every door where a Sprout lived, shut tight—every soul gone from the street. I stood and saw the old man go to three of them doors in succession, and knock and go away. At last he came back and sat on the curb stone opposite the tavern, and I confess my heart was too full to go to him, as he hung down his head and wiped away the tears with an old handkerchief.

He had not remained there long, however, before a gentleman on an elegant horse rode up to him, dismounted, sat down by him, and entered into earnest conversation. There was something so singular in this, that the Sprouts, beginning to suspect their relative might not be the poor friendless soul they supposed, one after another half opened their doors, and stood upon their sills, while one or two ventured to stroll down the piazza of the inn, where now the three young gentlemen whom we left in the bar room, had taken their seats, and were listening to the conversation over the way. The respect and familiarity with which the gentleman treated the old man, went so far to confirm these suspicions, that a good deal of manouvering among the Sprout family soon followed; the surmise was spread abroad, and in half an hour a dozen or more were collected at the inn, and several ventured to go over to the strangers.

Just at this crisis, a splendid gig drove up, and an elegant young man sprung out of it, exclaiming, "la, father, what's the matter here?" "Nothing, my son," was the reply, "only our own relations, for the most part, have forgotten us, and those who remember are so busy that we must go down to the cross roads, and put up for the night." The secret revealed, it was amusing to see how the faces of the relatives of the good man changed from white to red and back again; they looked at each other, lost in amazement—stupidly enough to be sure. At length Charles ventured to speak, "my dear uncle, if you will honor my house so much you shall have every accommodation it can afford." "No, I would not put you to any inconvenience for the world, we will go to the cross roads." "Indeed you shall not," said a dozen at once, for all the Sprouts came flocking around by this time, every one inviting their dear relative home—pressing him, entreating him, almost pulling him by force—insisting there were no accommodations at the cross roads.

As this scene was going on, the strange gentleman, who had come on horseback, stepped over to the inn, and while drinking a glass of punch, whispered to Mrs. Sprout that old Mr. Sprout was worth a hundred thousand, and that his relatives would lose a round sum, probably, by this unlucky breach. This news spread like electric fire through the village, and the women and children came mourning out to see their rich relative, and tears of joy at meeting, and "God bless you, sir," and the most pressing invitations were as plenty now, and as cheap as grass blades in the meadow. The village and all that it contained, one would have thought, was at his service, but he continually shook his head; it was too busy a time with them, he said, and his clothes were old, his appearance mean, he might disgrace them, he would at any rate go back to the next tavern on the road, and from his purpose all the protestations of leisure, the praise of his person, and even of his old clothes, with the offer of new ones on loan, in abundance, could not move him, and that night he slept at the Blue Ridge Inn, on his return home, where he narrated the story with good humour.—From this place, that morning, he had set out on foot for Arrowford; leaving his attendants behind, that he might make a trial of the value his long unvisited relatives set upon him, and which he deemed could only be fairly estimated by presenting himself before them in the garb of his original poverty.

Reader, perhaps you may smile at this simple tale. Doubtless you fancy the Sprouts a set of rascals—but, look at home—how do you esteem a poor relative? If your consciences do not condemn you, neither do I; but set it down as truth—the Sprouts are not the only people in the world who value rich relations higher than poor ones.

TO YOUNG MEN.

To pass through life with any degree of honor to himself, the young man, on his first entrance into the world should make a choice of proper company. It is not enough that his principles be of the right kind; neither is it sufficient, that his mind is pure and his intentions right. His associates must be among the excellent of the earth. Vices are infections, and the purest principles are liable to be corrupted. The company of the Sabbath breaker, the profane swearer, the liar, the drunkard, and the impure, is extremely dangerous. When vice becomes familiarized to our view, we lose the abhorance of it almost insensibly and though we may still appear to walk in the paths of obedience, yet we gradually recede from virtue, and by a continuance in such courses, we soon are prepared to commit downright wickedness. —But this is not all. The wise and prudent will even shun the appearance of him whose associates are among the vilest of the vile. But there is yet a kind of intercourse with the world which even tends to lesson a young man in the opinion of men of pure lives and nice sentiments of honor and propriety. This is a spirit of accommodation of the low and vulgar. A courteous deportment towards all, is undoubtedly commendable, for all may justly lay claim to common civility and offices: but no one is under obligation to receive as bosom companions, the ignorant, the profligate, or the vicious. The sober and discreet man will not often visit him who is ever surrounded by the refuse of earth; neither will a man of good sense and delicacy trust himself among the brawlers of the streets.

These considerations should induce those who are forming their characters, to erect a standard of company and conversation; and while they are solicitous to treat all with respect, beware of lessening their own value in the opinion of men of virtue and understanding. Let them equally avoid the haughty and distant carriage which will most assuredly bring contempt, and by a life regulated by the precepts of unerring wisdom, and proper sentiments of honor and dignity, secure to themselves the friendship of the virtuous, and the approbation of their own consciences.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

SINGULAR DETECTION OF A THIEF.

A few days ago a thief was detected in the following singular and ludicrous manner:—Mr Thomas ——, a respectable cow keeper and dairyman, residing at Islington, had a sow pig which produced a large litter of young ones, which for some time she appeared to bring up with all maternal affection: but suddenly one of the swinish family disappeared, and was no where to be found; and as it is known to naturalists that sometimes, notwithstanding their maternal affection, mothers devour their young, Mr. —— took it for granted that his sow had thus regaled herself, and yet he thought it rather odd, that like the story of the two cats, not even a tail remained, or any trace whatever of the departed sucking. The next night came, and with it disappeared another pig—the next night another, "and another still," until the litter was minus four of its members. Mr. —— now began to think his sow too ravenous a disposition to keep any longer, and to save the remainder of the young from a premature death, he sold the sow, litter and all.

The pig stye being now unoccupied, Mr —— thought he had best convert it to some profitable use, and accordingly hired it out to the itinerant exhibitor of a bear, and on the very night that the sow and her young quitted it, Bruin entered into possession. About two o'clock the next morning Mr. —— was disturbed by the loud lamentations and moaning of a man in distress, and getting out of bed, he proceeded in the direction of the pig stye, from whence the complaints seemed to come, and listening for a moment at the door, he was astonished to hear a man, evidently in great agony, exclaim, "Oh, for God's sake let me go, and I will tell you where the pigs are." Mr. —— was no longer in any doubt as to what became of his lost pigs, and convinced that Bruin had hold of the thief, he thought it a good opportunity of discovering where his property was deposited, knowing that as the bear was muzzled, he could not devour the man in haste. His interest therefore, getting the better of his humanity, he let the thief remain in the clutches of the bear during the following dialogue:—"Well," said Mr. ——, in a sepulchral tone, "and where are the pigs?" "Oh, I have them at home!" replied the captive. "And who are you? what is your name?" "My name is James ——, I live at No. 5, —— street, and the four pigs are there safe." Knowing the person's name who was thus mentioned, who happened to be a neighbor, Mr. —— was now satisfied, and proceeded to call up the keeper of the bear, who lodged close by himself, not daring to venture at liberating the man. The keeper being arrived, a light was procured, and on entering the stye, there they saw bruin seated on his hind part, with the man firmly clasped round the middle, face to face, and squeezing him in a most affectionate manner. The moment the keeper spoke to him the bear dropped the man, who by this time was as much dead as alive. He, however, soon recovered, and received no further injury than a good squeezing and a few hard brushes of the bears muzzle on the face. Mr. —— considering that the man, whose character had previously been very good, had received sufficient punishment, he got back his pigs, and declined any prosecution.

ANECDOTE.

A young man, having finished his medical studies, applied to an old gentleman, of austere temper and surly manners, to know whether his neighborhood would be an eligible situation for a Physician. "Why," replied the other, in an impatient tone, "what can you *do*?" "Why, Sir, I can feel a pulse, and discover from it, to what diseases the person is most subject." "Here, then," stretching out his arm, "feel *mine*."—The Doctor obeyed, and after some sagacious indications said, "I find, Sir, you are subject to grievous head-aches." "Never had a head ache in my life." A profound silence ensued. In a short time the doctor took his leave, saying, "I suppose, Sir, you think me a fool." The inexorable Pluto retorted, "Sir, you seem to know what I *think*, though you don't know how I *feel*."

TOUCH OF THE SUBLIME.

The following is a literal copy of a speech, delivered at a debating Society in one of the townships of this County, Corporal Trim's eloquence is no touch to this master peice.

Well——the subject to be excussed is wether ardent spirits does any good or not. I confirm it dont. Just think of our ancistors in future days—They lived to a most numerous age—So that I think that whiskey or any ardent spirits dont do any good, [Long pause.] Well——the question to be excussed is wather ardent spirits does any good or not—So that I include that it dont. [Another pause.] I cant git hold on the d———d thing."

Lan. Free Press.

The Two Farmers.—Two farmers, who were neighbors, had their crops of early peas killed by the frost. One of them came to condole the other on their misfortune.—"Ah!" cried he, "how unfortunate we have been, neighbor! Do you know I have done nothing but fret ever since? But bless me! you seem to have a fine healthy crop coming up just now. What are these?" 'These' cried the other, 'why these are what I sowed immediately after my loss.' 'What! coming up already?' cried the fretter. 'Yes, while you was fretting, I was working!' 'What! and don't you fret when you have a loss?' 'Yes, but I always put it off till I have repaired the mischief.' 'Lord, why then need you fret at all.' 'True,' replied the industrious gardner, and that's the very reason: in truth, it is very pleasant to have no longer reason to think of misfortunes; and it is astonishing how many might be repaired by a little alacrity and energy.

A dandy calling his barber a *paper scull* booby, so irritated the friseur, that he swore if he ever dared to repeat the phrase, he'd give him such a dressing as he never had in his life, adding *paper scull* indeed! I'd have you know that my scull is as thick as yours, and be d——d to you!

Terrify and tease no person, not even your most intimate friends, by false reports, vexatious jokes, or any thing which can give them a moment's uneasiness. There are unpleasent realities enough in this world, without adding unnecessary and imaginary evils.

PASSION.—Plato speaking of passionate persons says they are like men who stand on their heads they see all things the wrong way.